

BARDIA STORMED BY BRITISH

Our Daily Bread

Sliced Thin by The Editor

ALEX. H. WASHBURN

Balance the Budget for Real Emergency

It Takes Money to Make a Nation Safe

You read on January 1 a significant statement by the Federal Reserve Board. Marriner Eccles, chairman, said that by unanimous vote of the members of the board, the presidents of the 12 Reserve banks, and the Federal Advisory Council, the Federal Reserve made two recommendations to congress:

Nazi Raiders Bomb Ireland Again Friday

Irish Government to Make Formal Protest to Germans

DUBLIN —(AP)— Daylight raiders bombed Dublin again Friday in a continuation of the periodic attacks for the past 48 hours, an official statement disclosed.

A formal Irish protest will be made to the German government. Action disclosed in an official statement said the German minister might be given his passport if the raids are not stopped.

Bombs dropped at Carrigrohane, Duleek and Boreen, have been examined and found to be of German origin, the External Affairs Department announced.

The prime minister has been instructed to make a protest to the German government. This announcement followed a secret session in which Prime Minister E. De Valera discussed the situation with cabinet members.

Planes, which dropped bombs during the early afternoon, were fired on by Irish troops, using rifles, but had little effect.

In the late afternoon the nearest statement, linking the Nazis with the recent attacks, came when examination of incendiary and green parachute bombs found them to be German manufactured.

Public indignation mounted to a feverish heat.

Nazis Hit at Cardiff

LONDON —(AP)— Wave after wave of German bombers gave the big coal port of Cardiff in south Wales its worst pounding of the war Thursday night and the British Press Association said Friday that sections of the battered city "were reminiscent of scenes at Ypres in the World War."

The government itself acknowledged "damage was considerable" and said there had been some casualties. Firemen and ambulance staffs worked through a shower of incendiary bombs and high explosives losses by the Nazi raiders.

In likening the Cardiff damage to Ypres the British recalled the almost complete destruction of the Belgian city in the last war.

The second big raid on the German port, Bremen, in two nights and lasting all of Thursday night started tremendously large fires the air ministry announced Friday.

RAF bombers were sent back to bomb shipbuilding yards and factories and to keep reconstruction of damage done Thursday night from progressing.

Hope Girl Promoted on Shreveport Paper

Miss Lenora Routon, daughter of Mrs. Ralph Routon of Hope, a reporter on the Shreveport (La.) Times, has been promoted to be assistant city editor effective Sunday, January 5.

Miss Routon, a graduate of Hope High School and Louisiana State University, has been on the Times' staff a year and a half.

CRANIUM CRACKERS

How much do you remember about the outstanding sports figures of 1940? Here are five questions to test you.

1. What two players were named the most valuable players in the National and American Leagues during the 1940 season?

2. Who won the National Open golf title?

3. Who won the Heisman award? For what is it granted?

4. What veteran baseball player, believed too old to be valuable, was one of the heroes of the World Series?

5. Who won the men's singles tennis championship at Forest Hills?

Answers on Comic Page

Citizens Bid Farewell to National Guard

Program Held for Guardsmen Who Left Friday for Camp

Hope and Hempstead county citizens bid farewell to Company A, local National Guard Unit, at a patriotic program at city hall Thursday night.

The 153rd Infantry was inducted into active military service December 23 and left Hope for Camp Joseph Robinson, Little Rock, only Friday morning by trucks and buses.

The program Thursday night, sponsored by the local American Legion Post, featured patriotism throughout. Duval Purkins, Warren, former Hope man and world war veteran, made the principal address. Short talks were made by representatives of different patriotic organizations. The Hope High School Band gave a short concert, and played the National Anthem at the close of the program.

Introduction of the guardsmen to the packed audience was the highlight of the program.

E. F. McFaddin, Hope attorney, acted as presiding officer.

The program: Band concert, Advance colors, Preamble.

Invocation by the Rev. J. E. Hamill, Soldiers of Confederacy, Represented by Steve Carrigan.

Spanish-War Veterans, Represented by Dr. Don Smith.

World War Veterans, Represented by Cecil Weaver.

Introduction of Guardsmen.

Principal Address, Duval Purkins, Warren.

Colors Retired, Benediction, Guy E. Basye.

Hempstead High in Licensing

I. L. Pilkinton Reports Over Two-Thirds Paid

Editor The Star: I wish to take this opportunity to thank you and your paper for the splendid co-operation which you have given the Revenue Department in regards to the sale of automobile license.

The fine publicity which your paper gave the tag sale enabled the local Hempstead county office to license over two-thirds of the cars and trucks in this county during the regular paying period. This was a good record when compared with other counties, and with the state average where the sale of 1941 tags lagged far behind a two-third figure, causing the Governor to extend the time.

I have already told the state office of your splendid cooperation, but I wanted you and your staff to know that I personally appreciate the help which The Star gave us.

Respectfully,
I. L. Pilkinton,
Inspector, Hempstead County, Jan. 3, 1940.

Comptroller Issues Bank Statement Call

WASHINGTON —(AP)— The comptroller of the currency Friday issued a call for the statement of all banks as of Tuesday, December 31.

The Federal Reserve and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. issued similar statements covering 13,512 banks.

A Thought

Nature is too thin a screen; the glory of the omnipresent God bursts through everywhere.—Emerson.

Mexico Takes 12,000 Refugees From Spanish Civil War and Incorporates Them Into American Colony

Colony Successful, With No Interference in Politics

By WILLIS THORNTON

NEA Service Staff Correspondent

The first connected and detailed accounts of how 12,000 Spanish war refugees are making out in their new homes in Mexico are now beginning to trickle into the United States.

In a nation of 20 million population 12,000 refugees are no negligible factor. And Mexico has some lessons for the U. S., so slow to open the gate just a crack to 2000 European political refugees.

The first large delegation of Spanish refugees, 1620 of them, arrived in Mexico in midsummer of 1939 on the Sinait. They were supporters of the Republican regime in Spain, black-listed and in danger from the triumphant Franco. They had all been selected by Mexican consular officials in France or Spain; their expenses were paid either by Spanish Republican officials in exile who had access to credits of the defunct Republic, or by committees set up to aid refugees.

They were enthusiastically greeted by the Mexican government and people. More have been coming as fast as ships and money to carry them have been available.

Their political complexion ranged nine of 10 shades from mild liberal to Communist, though there has been criticism that the Mexican officials abroad who did the choosing were extreme left-wingers, and slanted their choices that way.

Officials hoped to bring farm laborers who would stick to the soil and help build up Mexican agriculture. But soon it was apparent that the great majority were lawyers, writers, teachers, journalists, and intellectuals, since such were always in the most immediate danger of Franco revenge.

Agricultural Colony "Moderately Successful"

Agricultural grants for refugee colonies had already been provided by the Mexican government, and many immediately left for such projects, to carve themselves homes in the desert.

Typical is Santa Clara, south of El Paso in the state of Chihuahua, where 1500 have gone. Basque woodsmen felled trees, built houses. A fleet of trucks and tractors was bought; an office, hospital, restaurant and general store were built. Ploughing and irrigation projects were soon under way on the one-time hacienda. Some 7000 acres are under cultivation on the vast 300,000-acre tract, and 1000 head of cattle now flourish on the land bought for the refugees.

The colony today is regarded as "moderately successful" and as standing a chance to become self-sustaining. But it has not all been smooth sailing. Many of the antipathies of the Spanish struggle came along with the colonists.

Sub-groups insisted on "making politics" within the group, and carrying on endless meetings, exhausting and disgusting others who wanted only to farm and get a living. Some actually left the colony to get a little peace. The women and children tended to drift back to Spain, and about two-thirds of them have returned.

Also many of the men with urban backgrounds, ill-fitted for the struggle against desert and Indian competition on the soil, went to the cities. Of the 12,000 Spanish refugees in Mexico, perhaps 9000 are in Mexico City. The capital is dotted with new coffee houses and restaurants established by such refugees.

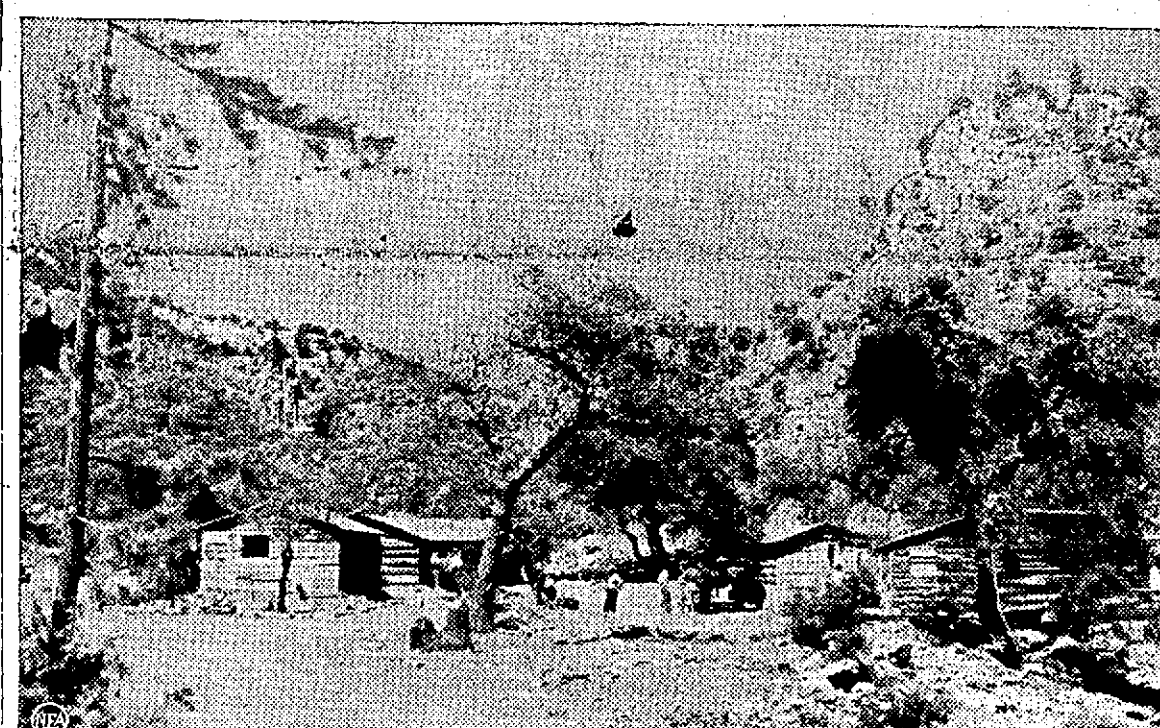
There the mark of the Spanish refugees on intellectual life is plain. A review, Estampa, has been bought and rehabilitated by them, and two publishing houses, Seneca and Eliapa, issue their works.

Despite fears that an influx of leftists would influence political affairs, there is no evidence that the refugees took any active part in the recent presidential elections. None was ever netted in active political demonstrations, and the general belief is that they have largely abstained from active politics. Article 23 of the Mexican constitution gives the president absolute power to expel any foreigner who becomes active in politics, without

(Continued on Page Four)



One of the first pictures to come out of Mexico's Santa Clara agricultural colony for Spanish war refugees, this photo shows characteristic types of the men living and working in the colony.



Many of the Santa Clara colonists-refugees are employed on new roads being built into the colony. This is one of their camps.



Across-the-fence gossip goes on wherever there are housewives. These Spanish women are chatting outside their homes in the Santa Clara colony.

British Troops Enter Besieged Libyan Fort

Australian Forces Break Defense; Greeks Advance at Chimara

CAIRO, Egypt —(AP)— British general headquarters said Thursday Australian forces supported by tanks had penetrated the defense of besieged Bardia.

The East Libya port, defended by some 20,000 Italians, has been under British siege by air, land and sea for 18 days.

There the Italians have made their best stand since the start of the British offensive which drove Marshal Graziani's forces from Sidi Barrani and back into Libya.

Friday's communique follows: "Libya: Just after dawn this morning Australian forces supported by tanks penetrated a sector of the defenses of Bardia. Operations are continuing.

"Other fronts: Nothing to report." In London military circles interpreted the communique as the first word of a major attack on the besieged Italian base. These sources said everything was likely to depend on how the initial stages of the present attack succeed and how operations develop.

Even if the attack were only a large-scale raid it was believed to indicate that preparations were under way to begin the "all-out" assault on Bardia.

The defenses of the Italian base were said to consist of a ring of pill-boxes and anti-tank ditches and traps, sub-

(Continued on Page Four)

Tabernacle to Hold Revival

Local Quartet to Sing on Program Sunday

A one week revival meeting gets underway at the Hope Gospel Tabernacle, Sunday night, at 7:30, with the Radio Gospel Singers, a local quartet composed of Harry Keefe, Jim Bowden, Claude Taylor, and Jim Bearden singing several selections.

The revival campaign is to be conducted by the Rev. Phinas A. Lewis of Denison, Texas, former pastor of the Hope Gospel Tabernacle. The evangelist will be assisted by his wife, Mrs. Lewis, who is an accomplished musician and gospel singer.

The Rev. Lewis will deliver the opening sermon on Sunday night, and will speak each evening, except Saturday, at 7:30. Mrs. Lewis will be singing in all the services, and assisted by a large group of other local singers and musicians.

The pastor, Rev. J. E. Hamill, will speak Sunday morning at the 11:00 o'clock service on, "Praying for a Revival."

Over 500 is the Sunday School goal set for the first Sunday in the year. December 22, 502 were in attendance, and it is believed that equally as many will be present Sunday.

Steps Taken to Build 200 Merchant Vessels

WASHINGTON —(AP)— President Roosevelt said Friday that steps have been taken to begin building about 200 merchant vessels of 7,500-tons each and costing between \$300,000 and \$350,000 each.

Asked at a press conference whether the new ship building plan would benefit Britain or not Roosevelt said he did not know.

The president said he was allocating the money from a special contract authorization granted by congress to permit the work to get underway.

COTTON

By the Associated Press
New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close
January	10.27	10.27	10.26	10.36
March	10.41	10.48	10.41	10.47
May	10.38	10.45	10.37	10.43
July	10.17	10.25	10.17	10.24
October	9.56	9.65	9.56	9.59
December	9.51	9.51	9.51	9.59

New York Cotton
January 10.24 10.24 10.24 10.32
March 10.35 10.44 10.44 10.43
May 10.32 10.32 10.32 10.38
July 10.20 10.11 10.20 10.19
October 9.61 9.51 9.61 9.59
December 9.54 9.58 9.54 9.55
Middle Spot 10.63

Fight Flu... Paste These U. S. Public Health Service Rules in Your Hat Band



SOCIETY

Daisy Dorothy Heard, Editor

Telephone 788

Social Calendar

young couple will be at home in Hope.

Friday, January 3rd

Mrs. Ched Hall and Miss Edna Earl Hall will be hostesses at a gift tea honoring Mrs. B. E. McMahon, a recent bride, the Hall home, 3 to 7 o'clock.

The Rose Garden club will meet at the home of Mrs. Garrett Story with Mrs. Harry Shiver as associate hostess, 3 o'clock.

Choral Club, home of Mrs. K. L. Spore, 9:30 a. m.

Saturday, January 4th

Mrs. William Johnson will compliment Mrs. B. E. McMahon at an afternoon bridge, 2:30 o'clock. Miss Martha Cliney will be co-hostess.

Monday, January 6th

The Y. W. A. of the First Baptist church, the church, 6 o'clock. Each member is asked to bring ten cents.

The Executive Board of the Women's Auxiliary of the First Presbyterian church, the church, 3 o'clock.

Circle No. 2 of the W. C. M. S. of the First Christian church, home of Mrs. Joe Olmstead, 3 p. m.

Tuesday, January 7th

John Cain chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, luncheon at the Barlow, 2:45. Mrs. R. M. LaGrone Sr. and Mrs. R. M. LaGrone Jr., and Mrs. S. E. Gilliam of El Dorado, hostesses. Mrs. R. L. Seavey of Lewisville will be in charge of the program and the D. A. R. representatives from Hope, Lewisville, and Fulton high schools will be the guests.

Whitworth, Kirk Wedding Announcement

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Claude Whitworth announce the marriage of their second daughter, Mary Evelyn, to Mr. Frank Buchanan Kirk of Hope, Arkansas, son of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Kirk of Hope, formerly of Long Island, New York.

The marriage was solemnized December 11 in Lewisville, Arkansas.

Mrs. Kirk is a graduate of Hope High school and attended the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. Mr. Kirk graduated from Rockaway High school in New York City and he, too, attended the University of Arkansas.

After a brief wedding trip, the

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Yontz and little daughter, Caryl, left Tuesday morning for their home in Arlington, Virginia after a holiday visit with Mrs. Yontz's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Cretion. During their stay in the city, Mrs. Yontz was extended a number of pretty courtesies.

Mrs. John Rowe and little daughter, Joe Ann, left Thursday morning for

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SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Above All, Our Religion Should Make Us More Kindly and Humane to Others
Text: Luke 13:1-5:10-11

By WILLIAM E. GILROY, D. D.
Editor of Advance

With the New Year we begin a quarter's study in the Universal Gospel, based upon the Gospel of St. Luke. The first lesson deals with Jesus and human affliction, and there is certainly plenty of affliction in the world today for us to consider, and for the Great Physician to deal with.

The problem of human suffering, always acute, was never more emphasized than at the present hour when millions of our fellow men and women—as innocent of wrongdoing as ourselves, and possibly even more so—are suffering incredible torture of famine, disease and violence. The problem is no less acute because this is almost all suffering induced by man. A poet of past generation wrote, "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," and we have every reason to feel the truth of the statement.

The plausible, convenient theory has always been that people suffer for their sins and errors. The fact that sin does bring suffering lends apparent truth to this conception, but one cannot go very far into the study of human suffering without realizing that it does not at all account for all the facts.

Here in our lesson we have the story of some who came to Jesus and told Him about certain Galileans whose lives had been marred by their sacrifices. Just why Pilate had treated these Galileans is not clear, but the suggestion evidently was that they had in some way suffered because of their sins. Jesus very pointedly reminded those who spoke to Him that these who thus suffered were not sinners above other Galileans, nor were the 18 upon whom some time earlier the Tower of Siloam had fallen sinners above all other dwellers in Jerusalem.

Why then, did they suffer? Jesus did not say, but repeatedly He spoke of this mystery that runs through all of life, of the innocent suffering for the guilty—the mystery that was emphasized in His own sufferings and in His death.

One of the things that impresses us is the amount of suffering that could be alleviated or avoided if men took a different attitude. We are troubled that people suffer; and yet, how much in our own attitude has to do with the suffering that makes for suffering? If we do not protest, if we do not strive to make the conditions of life more humane, we may actually offend in doing things that cause people to suffer.

Think of the amount of suffering, for instance, that has resulted from bigotry and prejudice. Here is a story of a poor woman who had been ill for 18 years, so bowed over she could not lift herself up. Yet when Jesus healed her on a Sabbath day, the ruler of the synagogue was moved with indignation.

Jesus denounced him and all who shared his attitude as hypocrites, but how much of such shameful and cruel hypocrisy there has been in the world and how much of it persists even at the present hour! Does our religion, above all things, make us kindly and humane? Or are we among those who value conformity to ritual more than gentleness, goodness and blessing?

WE, THE WOMEN

Interrupting Callers Make Bottlenecks in Housework

By RUTH MILLET

Housewives complain that one of the most annoying things about their jobs is constantly being interrupted by door-bell-ringing salesmen, telephone addicted friends, and chummy neighbors who pop in during the busy morning hours on one pretext or another.

They say they lose so much time by these interruptions, their work is always behind schedule.

Maybe these women could profit by the experience of a woman who approached the problem with an "I'll-take-care-of-this" manner.

First of all, she made it a habit

Monroe, Louisiana after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Taylor. Enroute to Monroe she visited friends in Chidester, La.

The Misses Cora and Louise Burton of Lewisville were Thursday guests of their sister, Mrs. Roy Allison, and Mr. Allison.

Mrs. H. C. Whitworth has returned from Little Rock, where she has been visiting relatives.

Mrs. Flossy Hamm has returned to her home from Hot Springs, where she has been the guest of friends for the past several days.

Friends of the Rev. John Keith Gregory will regret to know that he is confined to his home because of influenza.

Mrs. Talmage Duke and children, Fatsy and Jimmy, have returned from Little Rock after spending the holidays with Mrs. Duke's mother, Mrs. Jim Fudge.

The Misses June and Norma Duke will return Sunday from Waldo, where they have been visiting for the past ten days.

Garrett Story Jr. left Thursday morning for Dallas, Texas, after a holiday visit with Mrs. Story and other relatives.

Jackson Vineyard, who is a senior at the University of Arkansas, left Friday morning to resume his studies. He will soon leave Fayetteville for Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, where he will be with the 142 Field Artillery.

Paul Waddle and Charles Crutchfield left Friday morning for Dallas, Texas. After remaining there for a day, Paul Waddle will return to Norman, Oklahoma to continue his studies in the University of Oklahoma. Charles Crutchfield will go from Dallas to Houston, where he is a sophomore in Rice Institute.

SERIAL STORY

CHRISTMAS RUSH

BY TOM HORNER

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YESTERDAY, Dr. Connelly and Jerry, unconscious at the scene of the accident, Valerie in a daze, almost hysterical over the damage to her car. Hugh hurried them into an ambulance, orders an immediate operation, remains to care for others injured in the wreck. Witnesses converge, tell how he tried to avoid the crash. At the hospital, Valerie waits for Hugh, then suffers agony during the operation. At last, Dr. Connelly summons her and the twins to Jerry's room.

VALERIE HAS HER INNING

CHAPTER XI

THE principal injury Valerie Parks had suffered in the accident was to her feelings, the house physician who examined her decided. Even the cut on her scalp was not large enough to demand a dressing. She did, however, seem on the verge of hysterics, he ordered a sedative and sent her to bed.

The medicine quieted her nerves to some extent, but nothing could calm her rage. Her car—her beautiful new car—was wrecked. And it was Jerry Connelly's fault. She went to sleep at last, still blaming Jerry.

Mr. and Mrs. Parks reached the hospital at 4:30, demanded that Valerie be awakened, so they could hear from her the full extent of her injuries. The house physician protested, weakly, and was severely glad when Mr. and Mrs. Parks announced that they were taking Valerie home in an ambulance.

Mr. Parks tried to quiet his pampered daughter by promising a new car. Mrs. Parks added a South American cruise, but Valerie was not to be put off. She was going to tell Jerry Connelly—and his mother and father—what she thought of all of them before she left the hospital.

Mary Ward saw her come down the hall, saw her start up the stairs toward Jerry's room.

"Where are you going, Val?" Mary demanded. "Come in here." She pulled Valerie toward the office.

Valerie hung back. "I'm in a hurry. I'm going up and tell those Connellys—all of them—what I think of that precious son of theirs. He wrecked my car, deliberately wrecked it!"

"He did?" Mary simulated interest. "How did it happen? I'd like to know all the details." That broke Valerie's resistance and she allowed herself to be led into the waiting room. Mary managed to stand between Valerie and the door.

"Yes, he did. He drove right into that poor man. My car is a total wreck." Val raved on. When her tirade ended, she turned to leave. Mary blocked the door.

"Listen, Val, you're not leaving here until your parents come for you. You may wreck Jerry's medical career, but you're not going to disturb him, nor his family right now, ranting about your car."

"Don't you realize how seriously Jerry has been hurt? He may not get well—and you stand there worrying more about your car than the life of the man you're going to marry?"

VAL laughed. "The man I'm going to marry! That's funny. Do you think I'd ever tie myself to a drugstore clerk?"

"But Jerry's in love with you. You told Dr. and Mrs. Connelly you wanted to get married right away..." Mary gaped for words.

"That was Jerry's idea, not mine," Val snapped.

"Then you never intended to marry him..." You were willing to let him quit medicine, wreck his entire life, destroy all his father's hopes and plans..." Val, you can't mean it. How could you do this to Jerry?"

"I'll show you, if you'll move out of that doorway," Val answered. "Listen, Mary, Jerry is the best-looking man on the campus. He belongs to the best fraternity, he gets bids to everything, and he's all the right people. Any girl would be crazy not to date him if he gave her half a chance."

"Marry him? Not me! I'm not marrying anyone, yet. Marriage was all his idea. Love in a cottage and all that. He liked to talk about it. I let him. Can I help it if he gets crazy ideas about quitting school?"

Mary stared at Valerie in amazement. How could any girl be so coldly calculating, so selfish?

"There was another reason, too," Valerie hurried on. "You, I've never liked you, Mary Ward, any more than you've liked me. You—president of the house, telling me when I had to be in at night, how many dates I can have a week, when I should study. It's a wonder you didn't try to tell me what I could wear."

"You were dating Jerry Connelly when I came to school. I wanted to take him away from you, just to hurt you, and I did. I, I suppose you're in love with him. You can have him—and his family, too."

Mary's face was white, but her eyes flashed anger. When she spoke her voice was low, controlled.

"I do love Jerry. But he doesn't know it. He hasn't time to think about love and marriage now. He has too much work to do. Maybe he loved me. I used to love him

would, before you came. Now you've wrecked everything..."

"I don't think so."

Mary whirled around. Dr. Connelly and his wife stood in the doorway.

"YOU'LL forgive us for eavesdropping, Miss Parks," Hugh continued, stiffly formal. "We couldn't help hearing you. You seem to place more value on your car than upon Jerry's life. I'm glad we've discovered that. Jerry did everything he could to prevent the crash, but if you still insist he was at fault, we'll be happy to pay for the damage. We're getting off cheaply."

"You might have wrecked Jerry's entire life—if he lives..." Now, I believe your parents are waiting for you." He stepped back to let her out the door.

"Everything," Martha answered. "We understand, Mary. We love him, too."

"Will he—will he get well?"

"He hasn't regained consciousness," the doctor told her. "There was concussion, but no fracture. He has a broken arm, and a couple of cracked ribs. He is resting easily now. We'll know more about him in the morning."

"Now, Martha, I want you all to go home, try to get some sleep. I'll stay here. This has been a hectic night for all of us."

THE doctor was right. Martha thought sleep impossible, but she awoke to find the sun flooding her room with warmth. She could hear Cleo rattling pans in the kitchen. And Hugh whistling!

She picked up a robe, ran downstairs. Hugh was waiting for her in the living room, smiling. She rushed to him.

"He'll live, Martha."

Her heart was pounding. She wanted to laugh, to cry all at once. Her boy would live. She sobbed against Hugh's shoulder.

"He regained consciousness soon after you left the hospital," her husband was saying, "recognized me, and went back to sleep. He's still a 'hardhead.' He can still take the bumps."

"The boy is a long ways from well, but he'll make it. We're not losing him this time, darlin'."

"Wake up the girls and we'll go back to the hospital. Jerry will be wanting to see you."

(To Be Concluded)

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES

FIRST BAPTIST

William R. Hamilton, Pastor

"A Lord's Supper Meditation" will be the pastor's sermon subject at the 10:55 Service Sunday morning in connection with the observance of the Ordinance of the Supper.

Sunday school assemblies by departments at 9:45. Our attendance in our own buildings has averaged 411 since October 1.

At the Training Union assembly Sunday evening at 6:30 a program "out of the ordinary" will be given.

The pastor will preach at the 7:30 Sunday evening evangelistic service. Let the lost seek the Lord while He may be found.

A cordial invitation is extended the public to worship at First Baptist church.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH
Kenneth L. Spore, Pastor

The pastor of the First Methodist Church, Second and Pine Streets, Kenneth L. Spore, has announced that the Evening Services at the Methodist Church, during January, will be held at 5:30 p. m. instead of 7:30 p. m. During the past month, an informal survey of sentiment has been conducted by the pastor which has revealed a widespread desire to make this

change. The pastor's subject for the 5:30 Service, this Sunday, is "God Guiding Us."

At the Morning Service, 10:50 a. m., the pastor will bring another special Communion message on the subject, "The Invitation to the Lord's Supper." This is the second of a series of Communion messages on "The Ritual for the Sacrament."

The Church School will meet at 11 a. m. The Young Peoples' Meeting and the Junior Hi League will meet, as usual, at 6:45 p. m.

GARRETT MEMORIAL BAPTIST
D. O. Silvey, Pastor

Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. Let us all be at Sunday school and try to bring someone with us.

Preaching service at 11 a. m. B. T. C. meets at 6:30 p. m. Evening service at 7:45 p. m. Ladies auxiliary meets Monday afternoon 2:30, at Mrs. Alvin Robertson's.

Mid-week prayer service Wednesday night, 7:30.

You are invited and welcome to our services. Won't you come worship with us.

CHURCH OF CHRIST
J. A. Copeland, Minister

The first of the year is a good time to stop and take inventory of our lives and of what we have done in the year that has just passed and gone. As a new year has ushered in, we should resolve to live better, and do more for our Master than we have ever done before, and live up to that resolution.

We insist that the members of the church be present next Sunday, for Bible classes and preaching. The minister's subject Sunday morning will be, "Our Needs," and "Acceptable to God," will be the subject at night.

Bible classes 10 o'clock a. m. and 6 p. m., Preaching 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH
North Main and Avenue B

Bible School at 9:45 a. m. Wingfield Stroud, Supt.

Morning worship and Communion at 10:50 a. m. Conducted by Judge Frank Rider.

Evening Worship at 7:30 p. m. Conducted by Geo. F. Dadds.

All members of the church are urged to attend all of these services. Visitors and friends are also invited and welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Thomas Brewster, Minister

Sunday School 9:45 a. m. with classes for all age groups.

Morning Worship at 10:55, with Communion Meditation by the Pastor, followed by the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper Vesper Service at 5 p. m.

Young People's Meeting at 6:30 p. m. Executive Board of Women's Auxiliary Monday at 3 p. m.

Mid-week Service, Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. in Philathea room.

You are cordially invited to worship with us.

Educator Says
Kindergartens Prevent
Degeneration of Race

AP Feature Service

EVANSTON, Ill.—America needs more kindergartens, says a Northwestern University educator, Dr. Howard Lane.

"If the state does not assume the responsibility for children from two to six," says Dr. Lane, "we face the danger of race degeneration."

"The incidence of nervousness among American school children has grown alarmingly. Furthermore I am convinced that anti-social tendencies are started early in life through children's unsupervised search for freedom among adults who have no time for them."

"Pre-schools were started as part of a sentimental movement to give poor children better care. Today there is accumulated scientific evidence to show that marked gains in character and intelligence may result from pre-school training."

"In pre-schools children should find satisfaction for basic childhood needs, including a sense of managing their own affairs free from supervision, the opportunity

A. P. Product of West and South

Rotary Hears Review of New Book Now in Libraries

The 100-year-old fight by American newspapers to establish a non-profit co-operative news service in the Associated Press was reviewed before Hope Rotary club Friday noon at Hotel Barlow by A. H. Washburn, publisher of The Star.

He reviewed for the club the new book, "AP—The Story of News" (Farrar & Rhinehart, New York, \$3.50), stating that Hope Star as Associated Press member in this territory has just given 15 copies of the book to public and school libraries of Hempstead, Nevada and LaFayette counties.

Although the book is a day-by-day history of the United States since 1812, as well as a record of the founding and growth of the Associated Press, Mr. Washburn emphasized the chapters which deal with the duel for power inside the ranks of the A. P. membership.

The present Associated Press, he said, dates from 1890-1892 when Victor Lawson, owner of the Chicago Daily News, led the Western Associated Press to secede from the New York Associated Press. The West and South had always complained of domination by the six or seven New York papers which virtually owned the original "New York A. P." In 1890 Mr. Lawson and his editor, Melville E. Stone, uncovered treachery in New York, showing the Western and Southern members that the officers and managers at New York had "sold" out to a rival news organization in exchange for \$367,500 worth of stock in the latter.

The Western and Southern members, therefore, in 1892 organized The Associated Press, an Illinois corporation, as the non-profit co-operative which exists today. This new A. P. promptly moved into New York also, and by 1897 had crushed the opposition. Except for re-incorporation in New York in 1900 The Associated Press continues as the same Western and Southern group which Victor Lawson led in a crusade back in 1890-92, Mr. Washburn concluded.

Club guests Friday were: Walter Verhalen, owner of Hope Basket company; and C. C. Lewis of Prescott.

Mexico Takes

(Continued from Page One)

out hearing or appeal.

Mexico Will Admit Still More Refugees

The Mexican government continues highly sympathetic with the refugees, aiding them whenever possible. There are headlines. Almost daily some committee thereof, with protests or complaints. Two principal committees aid and guide the refugees, one headed by Indalecio Prieto, one by Juan Negrin, both former Spanish Republican officials who have, or have had, considerable funds at their disposal.

Each has come under criticism from refugee and other groups on disposal of these funds, many refugees feel-

Dollar-a-Dance Girls



Dime-a-dance girls are famed in song and story. Here is a pair of dollar-a-dance girls. They're among a group of ace models who will sell dances at a "star-spangled" aid-for-Britain ball to be held in New York. Peggy Tippet is demonstrating one of her dance steps for fellow-model Arline Harvey.

ing they aren't getting their share. Many have been unable to find work in the cities, and are still practically dependent on the various committees which aid them.

Best proof that, despite headlines, the refugees have been fairly satisfied, is that the Mexican government plans to bring more. Stories of bringing 100,000 such refugees are exaggerated. Those who know the situation doubt that more than 10,000 could be brought, since the expense and the handicaps to shipping especially now that Greece, with her many merchant ships, is in the war, are almost prohibitive.

British Troops

(Continued from Page One)

ported by heavy guns centered on heights near the town.

British planes plastered shipping in the Libyan port of Tripoli in two heavy raids January 1 and Thursday, headquarters of the middle east command announced Friday.

Italian Lines Broken

ATHENS —(AP)— Italian defense lines from the Chimara sector on the Adriatic coast to the Klisura-Tepeleni region in middle Albania have been breached at various places and fierce Fascist tank assaults along the coast and on the northern battle front have

been repulsed and "put into headlong flight," the Greeks reported Friday.

A number of Italian tanks were destroyed.

The outstanding feature of the operation is the breaking through of Italian defenses at some places along their line extending from Chimara to the region of Klisura-Tepeleni, "one dispatch from the whole region of Klisura-Tepeleni has been brought under control of Greek fire."

"During the Italian attacks by light tanks, heavy anti-tank fire compelled a headlong flight. Several of these tanks were destroyed.

The weather continued severe but the Greeks said heavy fighting was in progress.

Greek advance units were reported to have found the bodies of 200 Italian soldiers on camp beds in a mountain pass, apparently frozen to death after being abandoned by their retreating comrades. The bodies were said to have been removed and buried in the frozen earth with military operations.

Elbasani, Italian base in central Albania toward which the Greek right wing is driving was heavily raided "with considerable success" by the British RAF Thursday, a British communiqué reported Friday.

Elbasani is only 30 miles from Tirana, Albanian capital.

French Cabinet Reorganized

Darlan, Huntziger, Flandin; Powers Under Petain

VICHY —(AP)— Reorganization of the entire French cabinet was announced Friday with Admiral Jean Darlan, Gen. Charles Huntziger and Pierre-Étienne Flandin assuming broad powers under Chief of State Petain.

Paul Baudouin, secretary of state for presidency of the council, resigned presumably as a result of the reorganization which would have left him without power.

It has been estimated that Americans buy approximately 28,000,000 phonograph records annually.

Fall of France Causes Defense

17-Billion Arms Budget Falls Little Short

By JOHN GROVER
AP Feature Service Writer

America's defense year was divided into three parts—several months of comparative idleness, a six-month drive for arms appropriations, and a let-down at year's end.

William S. Knudsen and Donald Nelson, national defense commission members, bluntly warned in December that defense production was lagging. Nelson spoke sharply to labor and capital for stalling, and Knudsen said arms output was "not satisfactory."

Their plea for "war basis" production foreshadowed a likely governmental drive to make the normal national economy subsidiary to the defense effort.

This picture began to take shape Dec. 18 when President Roosevelt suggested the U. S. government finance all domestic defense production, both British and American, and "lease" needed armaments to Britain. The British would not be required to make payment in cash, merely to replace or return the equipment at war's end.

Lost Its Punch

Back of the defense program was an incredible twelve months. At year's beginning, President Roosevelt estimated \$2,984,000,000—a sum that seemed pitiful by comparison at year's end—would be adequate for the nation's military establishment. A majority of congress concurred, but a minority thought even that amount too much.

The fall of France changed all that. They, surrender shocked and alarmed public opinion. Congress repeatedly upped the defense budget to more than \$17,000,000,000.

Two weeks before Christmas Knudsen and Nelson asserted that the drive for arms had lost its punch, that the country was failing to translate available money and "on-paper" plans into the actual implements of defense.

20 Per Cent Loss

Knudsen pointed to airplane production, where plans called for an output of 1,000 planes monthly by January. He said only 700 would be produced. Production of small arms he said, was "no more" than before the program started, "because needed tools were not available."

Coinciding with Knudsen's gloomy report, the army admitted the cantonment construction program was behind schedule, that it would be necessary to postpone planned induction of year-end draft contingents.

'Work Harder'

Knudsen said the Friday-to-Monday "blackouts" in many key defense plants caused a 20 per cent weekly loss in production and urged labor industry to unite in some compromise to permit around-the-clock production seven days a week.

Nelson was even more frank. He said: "Labor must work harder and longer when necessary, capital must throw its resources into the fight."

The "on order"—but unbuilt—arms authorized by Congress has given the U. S. a vast blueprint defense. Some 30,000 planes were on order in December, but at the 700-a-month rate it would require almost five years to fill the order, making no provision for the plane-aid pledged to Britain.

There were about 6,000 tanks on order—but Knudsen said only four a day were coming off production lines.

294 Ships

The two-ocean navy building program authorized in 1940 called for construction of 294 ships by 1945 to give the U. S. a fleet of 701 fighting vessels. But the program caught U. S. shipyards short of facilities. There were available only 80 shipways suitable for naval construction. The program would require 300, so the navy had to spend \$120,000,000 to expand yard facilities before the two-ocean program could get under way.

The peacetime draft was a major precedent set in 1940. Despite scattered opposition, it went quickly through congress. Five months after France fell, citizen soldiers were going into training camps.

Original army plans called for 1-

Oh, Surely Not That!



399,441 men in uniform by next July 1. Whether training camp construction delays will prevent reaching this goal was not known.

President Roosevelt's trade with Britain of 50 coverage destroyers for Atlantic and Caribbean naval bases was another major defense act of the year. Preliminary surveys were made and sites chosen. The President, however, announced he was dissatisfied with at least one sit. Major construction on the sites did not begin in 1940.

Build Air Force

Other on-paper plans would expand the air force to 350,000 men. Five hundred major air fields and 3,500 subsidiary fields were envisioned in the army air program. At the end of the year work was barely under way.

Laws to permit the defense commission to enforce priorities in manufacture of defense goods went on books in 1940. Many industries went on a voluntary priorities basis, giving the green light for all defense orders. Civilian airlines were asked to yield engine production to arms needs.

Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va.) suggested strike-curb laws to prevent defense work stoppages. William Green AFL president, protested "any abridgment of labor's right to strike" and there was much pro and con argument whether "social gains" should be subordinated to defense.

Third Term to Make History

Inaugurals of the Past Have Done That, Too

By JACK STINNETT

WASHINGTON — When President Roosevelt on January 20 rolls up Pennsylvania avenue from 1600, while his White House, to naught-naught, which

is the capitol, he'll be making history. He'll be the first man ever to take that ride for the same purpose a third time. But it'll be just another item in the inaugural history books, for inauguration day has been putting interesting items into the record from the very first.

When George Washington took the ride the first time, his Pennsylvania avenue was a twisted ribbon of mud from Mount Vernon to the old Federal hall in New York City. It took seven wearisome days to make the journey. His inauguration was weeks late. It was April 30 before those in charge got around to the business in hand and the oath was administered by R. R. Livingston, chancellor of the city of New York.

The President then went to the Senate chamber to make his inaugural address, setting a custom which it was presumed would continue forever. But by 1817, when James Monroe was inaugurated, the young nation already was busting out of its traditional weskits and the ceremonies came out in the open. There were two reasons; one that the committee in charge was afraid the new capitol building wasn't strong enough to avoid collapse under the weight of the assembled multitude; the other that the Senate and House had got into such a row over the distribution of tickets that the only way was to move into the great open spaces where there would be room for more tickets.

Died Month Afterwards

William Henry Harrison (1841), the grizzled old Indian warrior of 68 summers, rode up the avenue on his white charger in a ra wwind and stood hatless and without overcoat for hours in the frigid weather while the ceremony dragged out. A month later he was dead from pneumonia. Ever since then, they have been talking about taking the inaugural back indoors, but nobody has figured out yet where a building could be found big enough to prevent another congressional slugging match over tickets.

Thomas Jefferson, the first president inaugurated in Washington, escorted by a company of Virginia riflemen, walked across the stump-riddled clearing for his boarding house on New Jersey avenue to his inauguration and when it was over, walked back to his boarding house, refusing to take up

Giant Oak, in Builder's Way Goes Right in Living Room

AT Feature Service

MOUNTAINSIDE, N. J.—Dr. Fisk Wood, retired Westfield surgeon, decided to enlarge his mountain cabin and make it his permanent home. But there was a 90-foot oak tree in the most likely spot for his living room. Dr. Wood just built around it.

The tree, about 30 inches thick at the base, pushes its way through a hole which has to be enlarged every few years. A piece of automobile inner tube seals the hole against rain and snow.

The cabin, atop Watchung mountain, overlooks Westfield. From one room Dr. Wood and his wife have transformed it into a rambling six-room bungalow.

The tree is just another piece of furniture to the Woods. They do not like to reflect on the possibilities of a strong wind's uprooting it.

Baseball Enthusiasts

During 1939, 28,000,000 Americans paid \$30,000,000 to see professional, semi-professional, amateur, and college baseball exhibitions.

In 1937, Ralph Hellman of Hope, Ind., raised 900 bushels of corn on five acres of land.

residence in "that half-finished executive mansion a mile away there in the swamp."

With the exception of President Roosevelt's inauguration four years ago, President Polk's in 1845 and Benjamin Harrison's in 1889 were probably the wettest. Polk made his speech "to a sea of umbrellas" and Harrison's triumphal march was described as "a sodden, rain-soaked parade through pools of water." James Madison took his ride from his home in Georgetown in clouds of choking dust kicked up by two troops of cavalry that acted as his escort.

Hardly's Was Sombre

Probably the most sombre was that of Warren G. Harding, when the unusual inaugural spirits were sobered by the presence of pitifully broken Woodrow Wilson.

For the most part, though, the inaugurations have been gay, colorful affairs. President Pierce's had the presence of a dozen brilliantly uniformed fire companies; Grant's first had the greatest military display the country ever had seen; the first Roosevelt's the splendor of bands of Indians (with old Apache Geronimo most prominent), scores of cowboys, smart companies of West Pointers, Puerto Ricans and Filipinos in native costumes. There were 35,000 in the parade. Roosevelt II's third won't be anything like that. The note again is simplicity—but that won't keep the crowds away.

PUBLIC SALE

I will sell at Public Sale on the Nelse Garner Farm, at Spring Hill, six miles south of Hope, on Monday, January 6, 1941, the following personal property to-wit:

- 1 Pr. Mules, weight 1200 lbs., 10 years old.
- 2 Cultivators
- 2 Breaking Plows
- 1 Middle Buster
- 1 Corn Planter
- 1 Section Harrow
- 2 Kelly Plows
- 1 Disc
- 150 Bushels of Corn
- 100 Bales of Bermuda Hay
- 50 Bales of Pea Hay

Some Household Furniture
Hoes, Forks, Scoops, Sweeps, Shovels and many things too numerous to mention.

SALE BEGINS AT 10 O'CLOCK

J. H. DAIN, Owner

SILAS SANFORD, Auctioneer

EAT YOUR SUNDAY DINNER WITH US...
"Always A Good Meal"
35c
BUCK DIAMOND CAFE RALPH

Report of Condition of the

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

Hope, Arkansas
At the Close of Business December 31, 1940

RESOURCES	
Loans and Discounts	\$ 255,370.00
Banking House & Fixtures	14,500.00
U. S. Bonds	34,300.00
Other Bonds and Securities	780,370.03
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	7,500.00
Loans on Cotton	64,635.80
Cash and Exchange	425,660.90
TOTAL	\$1,552,336.73
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	\$ 125,000.00
Surplus	125,000.00
Undivided Profits	100,163.00
Deposits	1,202,173.73
TOTAL	\$1,552,336.73

\$5,000.00 Maximum Insurance for Each Depositor.
MEMBER OF FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

How British Blasted Italians

The British lightning attack and capture of Nibeiwa, strong Italian desert fortress in western Egypt, created "hell on earth," according to a captured Italian officer. What he meant is spectacularly shown in this photo of a previous British assault on Fort Maddalena, another Italian stronghold. The fort is almost hidden by smoke and flame. The explosion of a huge shell, which just missed radio tower at left, sends skyward a geyser of smoke and debris.

Statement of

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Hope, Arkansas
At the Close of Business December 31, 1940

RESOURCES	
Loans	\$ 233,901.03
Loans on Cotton	47,677.71
Real Estate	4,333.13
Furniture and Fixtures	1.00
Other Assets	1,690.84
Bonds and Securities	8,786.68
U. S. Government Bonds	687,810.63
Cash and Sight Exchange	379,199.52
TOTAL	\$1,363,400.54
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	\$ 100,000.00
Surplus	33,000.00
Undivided Profits	33,762.27
Reserve	3,760.33
Reserve for Dividends	4,000.00
Deposits	1,188,877.94
TOTAL	\$1,363,400.54

Officers and Directors
LLOYD SPENCER, President
W. KENDALL LEMLEY, Vice-President
SYD McMATH, Cashier
ROY STEPHENSON, Assistant Cashier
N. P. O'NEAL
E. P. STEWART
JAS. R. HENRY

\$5,000.00 Maximum Insurance for Each Depositor.
MEMBER OF FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM